Mr Matthew Weaver

THE

# NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1798. [N° 1892.]

NEWPORT: *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

## *Stephen Deblois*

Informs his Customers and others he has just received an additional Supply of Goods, among which are—

ELEGANT Tea Urns; Plated Patent Candlesticks; Tea Trays; Looking Glasses;—Castors; Silk and Worsted, Cotton, Thread and Worsted Hose; a large Assortment in the different Hardware Branches,—on lowest Terms for Cash—of which, he begs his Customers will recollect, he is much in want of.

*June 10th.*

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JUST LANDED,
From on board the Brig Favorite, and for Sale, by

## Benjamin Fry,

BALTIMORE Superfine and fine Flour—new, fresh and cheap,
Indian Corn,
Cotton Wool,
Cocoa,
Twelve Tons Logwood, (imported from Hispaniola)
Turpentine, per Barrel,
And a small Quantity yellow Pine, flooring Boards, *saw'd narrow.*

*Newport June 8, 1798.*

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## Moses Judah

Has just received by the Brig Polly from Richmond, which he will dispose of on the lowest Terms, at his House, directly opposite to the Shop of Mr. James Center, Hair Dresser, in Thames-street,

A fresh Supply of prime Virginia manufactured sweet scented NEGRO HEAD TOBACCO,
50 Barrels fine Flour,
100 Bushels black-eye'd Peas.

*Newport, July 9th, 1798.*

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TO BE SOLD, BY

## Elisha Gibbs,

INDIAN CORN, by the Bushel or larger Quantity,
Bacon, by the Piece or Quantity,
Pork, by the Barrel,
Carolina Peas, by the Bushel or Quantity,
Whale Oil, by the Barrel.

*Newport, July 9, 1798.*

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WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of the late SAMUEL TRIPP, Blacksmith, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby request all Persons having any Demands, to exhibit them to either of us, within Nine Months from this Date—that being the Time allowed said Commissioners to report thereon.

ANDREW BOYD,
JONATHAN SALISBURY.

*East Greenwich, July 2, 1798*

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*Military Notice to our Fellow-Citizens.*

AN Opportunity now presents for the Admission of a small Number of Members, in the *Artillery Company of the Town of Newport*, to make up its Complement as established by Charter.

Those Citizens who are desirous of enrolling themselves in this Company, are invited to leave their Names with either of the Members.

*By Order of the Artillery Company,*
HOLMES WEAVER, *Clerk.*

*Newport, July 4th, 1798.*

---

## *Robert Lawton,*

Respectfully acquaints his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has just received, and has for Sale at his Store, in Thames-street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, a large and complete Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching Season, consisting of

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Cassimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Vesting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elasticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Lutestrings; Tiffanies, &c. &c.

Also, Ladies' Satin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeoman and Crown Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto; with a Variety of other Articles.

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HOLMES WEAVER,
*CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER,*
Informs the Citizens of Newport, and its Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP, in MEETING-STREET, a little Northward of the Printing Office, where he carries on the above Business, in all its various Branches.

He flatters himself, that an anxious Solicitude to please, will insure him the Patronage of a generous Public, in an Art conducive to Elegance:—Assuring them they shall be supplied, with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-York or Philadelphia.

The most fashionable and approved Pattern, will be constantly procured, and neatly executed.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work, done in the most fanciful Manner.

Likewise—beautiful Japan Varnishing done at the most reduced Prices; which is the highest and most transparent Polish, hitherto invented.

☞ The above Varnish may be applied to old Furniture, without the Trouble of removing it.

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To be Sold, by
*SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,*

WEST-INDIA and New-England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel.
BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel.
Good MOLASSES, for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel.
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel.
Fine and Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrel.
Hyson TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound.
Bohea TEA, by the Half Chest.

On COMMISSION.

A Schooner of 62 Tons Burthen, will carry 540 Barrels, One Year old, completely rigged; with 3 Cables and Anchors, a fast Sailer, and fit for a Packet:—One Half or the Whole to be Sold, or, if not, will take a Freight to any Part of the United States, on the shortest Notice.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, Situate in different Parts of this Town, Cheap for Cash.

He carries on the Baking Business in all its Branches.——He has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality.——He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

*Newport, June 11, 1798.*

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## *House & Gardens for Sale.*

The Subscriber will sell the HOUSE wherein he now Dwells, with the LOTS thereto belonging, and the FURNITURE of the same.

CHRIST. ELLERY.

*Newport, July 2, 1798.*

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For Sale, by

## *THOMAS HANDY,*

At the Sugar-House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined, and Lump-Sugar, by the Quantity, or single Loaf.——Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

---

## *Vice-Consulat de Newport.*

LIBERTE. EGALITE.

LES cityoens & cityonnes, refugies ou deportes ve St. Dominque dans les Etat Unis par suite des troubles qui ont affligé la colonie, & qui, restes fideles a la republique, ont conserve le desir de tentier dans leurs foyers, sont invites a se rend e incessamment au Consulat, pour y etre inscrits sur la liste (conformement a la lettre du General de Division, Hedouville, inseree dans la Gazette Francaise du 30 Mai.)

En venant se faire inscrire chacun aura soin d'apporter ses passeports, declarations, certificats de residence, ou autres papiers de cette nature qui lui sont personnels.

Newport, le 10 Messidor, an 6 de la Republique Francaise.

*Le Vice-Consul de la Republic Francaise,*
L. ARCAMBAL.

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## SIMON DAVIS,

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY and Holland Gin per Pipe, Barrel or smaller Quantity,
Jamaica Spirits, St. Croix, Antigua and New England Rum per Hogshead,
A few Hogsheads of excellent St. Croix Rum, of an excellent Flavour.
Sugar per Hogshead or Barrel,
Molasses per Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel,
Very good fine and superfine Flour,
Welch's Chocolate, N° 1 and 2, fresh,
A few Half Barrels of good Rice,
Fresh Raisins per Cask,
Sherry and Lisbon Wine per Quarter Cask,
Best brown Stout Porter,
A few Barrels first Quality powdered Sugars,
Castile Soap, per Box,
And a few Anchors.

*The above mentioned Articles by Retail.*

A New Supply of assorted Crates of CROCKERY WARE.

Also—Glass Ware, by Wholesale and Retail; and many other Articles in the Grocery Line.——Likewise, a few Thousand of Shingles and Laths—London Porter.

☞ 41 Hogsheads of New England Rum, cheap for Cash—(entitled to the Drawback)—will sell Part or all.

A few Casks of fresh Rice,
Goodeve and Brown's Soap, of New York, per Box, or larger Quantity,
Fresh Flour, and, also,
A Quantity of excellent blown SALT, by Wholesale and Retail, at his Store, and at the Store of Capt. John Coggeshall.

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## Ethan Clarke

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY by the Pipe,
Jamaica Spirits by Puncheon,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Iron Cabooses, and Stoves,
Anchors, &c. as usual—And,
A few Chests of Bohea Tea,

---

## Philip Robinson

Informs his Customers and others, that he has just received an additional Assortment of seasonable GOODS, which he offers for Sale on the most reasonable Terms.

*Among which are,*

SUPERFINE and common Broadcloths,
Superfine and common Kerseymeres,
Flannels; Baizes; Serges; Coatings,
Furniture Chintzes, very rich,
Irish Linens of all Prices per Piece,
Superfine Silk, and Hair Bines, very handsome Colours,
A handsome Variety best Lutestrings,
Satins black and coloured; Modes; Sarsnets,
Fashionable Hats, Yeoman and plain Crowns,
Boys coloured Do.
Patent and common Hose,
A Variety very rich Tea Trays, all Sizes,
Yard wide Carpeting,
A few Casks Gun Powder.

Besides a Variety of other Articles, not enumerated:—All which will be sold low for ready Money.

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For SALE, by

## *Simeon Martin,*

SIXTY Hogsheads of good Retailing Surinam Molasses,
15 Hogsheads of Old Windward Island Rum, 3d Proof,
1500 Bushels of St. Martin's Coarse Salt,
Coffee by the Barrel,
Cotton, by the Bag;—and,
TICKETS in the Rhode-Island College LOTTERY.

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## New Goods.

## *John Bours, jun.*

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has just received, at his Store, directly opposite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

*J. B.* jun. returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

*Newport, May 28, 1798.*

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## Thomas Green

At the BUCK, near the Red Market,
Having just Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of

*ENGLISH* and *INDIA* GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extensive Assortment, which he is selling at the usual low Prices!——And,

*N. B.* While he feels very grateful to his good Customers, for past Favours, and begs a Continuance of the same, earnestly entreats those, who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to discharge their respective Obligations.

*N. B.* Home made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore,

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Cotton Wool,
Cocoa,
Twelve Tons Logwood, (imported from Hispaniola)
Turpentine, per Barrel,
And a small Quantity yellow Pine, flooring Boards, *saw'd narrow.*

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A fresh Supply of prime Virginia manufactured sweet scented NEGRO HEAD TOBACCO,
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*Newport, May 28, 1798.*

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## Thomas Green

At the BUCK, near the Red Market,
Having just Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of

*ENGLISH and INDIA*
GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extensive Assortment, which he is selling at the usual low Prices!——And,

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*N. B.* Home made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore,

*Newport, June 5, 1798.*

## *Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary from the United States of America to the French Republic.*

### TO THE

### *Minister of Exterior Relations,*

*[Concluded from our last]*

TO acquiesce therefore, in the existing state of things, under a principle so extensive and so pernicious, is to establish a precedent for national degradation which can never cease to apply, and which will authorise any measures which power may be disposed to practice.

France therefore will perceive that neutral governments, whatever may be their dispositions towards this republic, are impelled by duties of the highest obligation, to remonstrate against a decree which at the same time invades their interests and their independence, which takes from them the profits of an honest and lawful industry, as well as the inestimable privilege of conducting their own affairs as their own judgment may direct.

It is hoped that the remonstrances of the United States on this subject, will derive additional force from their subsisting engagements with France, and from a situation peculiar to themselves.

The twenty third article of the treaty of amity and commerce of the 6 th of Feb. 1778, is in these words. "It shall be lawful for all and singular the subjects of the most christian king and the citizens, people and inhabitants of the United States, to sail with their ships with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandises laden thereon, from any port to the places of those who now are, or hereafter shall be at enmity with the most christian king or the United States. It shall likewise be lawful for the subjects and inhabitants aforesaid, to sail with the ships and merchandises aforementioned and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places ports and havens of those who are enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy before mentioned to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same prince or under several.—And it is hereby stipulated, that free ships shall also give a freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the subjects of either of the confederates, altho' the whole lading or any part thereof should appertain to the enemies of either; contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed in like manner that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect, that although they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship unless they are soldiers, and in actual service of the enemy."

The two nations contemplating and providing for the case when one may be at war, and the other at peace, solemnly stipulate and pledge themselves to each other, that in such an event the subjects or citizens of the party at peace may freely trade with the enemy of the other, may freely sail with their ships in all manner of security, to and from any port or place belonging to such enemy.—Not only goods coming from the hostile territory, but the very goods of the enemy himself may be carried with safety in the vessels of either of the contracting parties.

You will perceive, Citizen, Minister, without requiring the undersigned to execute the painful task of drawing the contrast, how openly and entirely the decree of the council opposed itself to the treaty between France and the United States.

In addition to the hitherto unceded rights of a sovereign and independent nation, in addition to the right stipulated by compact, the undersigned will respectfully submit other considerations growing out of the peculiar situation of the United States, manifesting the particular hardships the decree complained of must impose on them.

In possession of a rich, extensive and unsettled country, the labours of the United States is not yet sufficient for the full cultivation of its soil, and consequently but a very small portion of it can have been applied to manufactures. Articles of the first necessity and comfort are imported in exchange for provisions, and for those raw materials which are the growth of the country, and which its inhabitants are accustomed to raise.

It is at any time extremely difficult, nor is practicable without great loss, to change suddenly the habits of a whole people and that course of industry in which their population and their real interests have engaged them.—An agricultural cannot suddenly and at will, become a manufacturing people; the United States cannot instantaneously, on the mere passing of a decree, transfer to the manufacture of articles, heretofore imported, such a portion of their labour as will at the same time furnish a market for the surplus commodities and a supply for the wants of the cultivator of the soil. It is therefore scarcely possible for them to surrender their foreign commerce.

Independent of the right they possess in common with others to search for and chuse the best markets, it is believed that the supplies they need could with difficulty, in the actual state of the world, be completely furnished without the aid of England and its possessions. It is not pretended that France manufactures, at present, for foreign consumption, nor do the undersigned suppose that there exists a market where the citizens of the United States can obtain in exchange the articles they need and are accustomed to consume, if those coming out of England and its possessions be entirely excluded. A variety of other considerations, and especially the difficulties individuals must encounter, in suddenly breaking off and forming new connections, in forcing all their commerce into channels not yet well explored, in trading without a sufficient capital to countries where they have no credit, combine to render almost impossible an immediate dissolution of commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain.

If then the decree complained of shall be executed on American vessels, it can only increase grievances already but too considerable, and transfer the carriage of English manufactures, for American consumption, from their own to British bottoms, sailing under the protection of a convoy. Instead of wounding England, it will probably aggrandize its marine, by sacrificing the remnant of that of the United States, and by destroying that system of policy by which they have heretofore sought to give their own vessels that portion of their own carrying trade which would otherwise be enjoyed by British merchants.

You have made some general animadversions on the government of the United States, which the undersigned feel themselves bound briefly to notice.

You have charged that government with giving instructions not in the sincere intention of arriving at pacific results, and yet the undersigned have offered to change those clauses in the treaty of 1778, which have become inconvenient to France, and to repair any injuries which may have been committed.

You have charged that government with omitting nothing to prolong and augment the misunderstanding between the two Republics—but does not the fact that the undersigned are now in Paris, furnish persuasive evidence to the contrary?

You have charged it with searching to justify by deceitful appearances, the prejudices with which it surrounds at pleasure the name of the Republic, and the system of exasperation and seperation pursued in this respect with the strangest obstinacy? But has not this Republic in terms the most cordial, been again and again intreated to enter into a candid investigation of the mutual complaints of the two nations? Have not these entreaties been unnoticed, whilst the Ministers deputed to make them, have remained unaccredited?

You have charged it with wishing to seize the first favourable occasion for consummating an intimate union with a power towards which a devotion and a partiality are professed which have long constituted the principle of the conduct of the federal government, whilst no devotion or partiality has been expressed for any nation except France, have not the United States made, and are they not still making the most extraordinary efforts to restore the broken relations between the two Republics?

In a letter discussing the important interests of two Great Nations, the undersigned are unwilling to introduce what relates personally to themselves.

This unwished for task has been rendered a duty by ascribing to them opinions and relations which exist in imagination only, and by adducing those supposed opinions and relations as proofs of an indisposition, on the part of the government which has deputed them, towards that accommodation which has been sought so unremittingly thro' all those difficulties and impediments with which the pursuit has been embarrassed.

You are pleased to add, that these intentions are so little disguised, "that nothing seems to have been neglected at Philadelphia to manifest them to every eye. It is probably with this view, that it has been judged proper to send to the French Republic, persons whose opinions and relations are too well known to hope from them dispositions sincerely conciliatory."

The opinions and relations of the undersigned are purely American, unmixed with any particle of foreign tint. If they possess a quality on which they pride themselves, it is an attachment to the happiness and the welfare of their country; if they could at will select the means of manifesting that attachment, it would be by effecting a sincere and real accommodation between France and the United States, on principles promoting the interests of both, and consistent with the independence of the latter.

It requires no assurance to convince, that every real American must wish sincerely to extricate his country from the ills it suffers, and from the greater ills with which it is threatened, but all who love liberty must admit, that it does not exist in a nation which cannot exercise the right of maintaining its neutrality. If "opinions and relations" such as these are incompatible with "dispositions sincerely conciliatory," then indeed has the Federal Government chosen unfit instruments for the expression of its pacific disposition.

You contrast the conduct observed by the United States, under analagous circumstances, towards the Cabinet of St. James, with that which is observed towards this Republic. You say, that on that occasion there was a solicitude to send to London, Ministers well known to possess sentiments conformable to the objects of their mission: That the Republic has a right to count upon a similar deference; and that if a like attention has not been observed with respect to it, it is too probable that it must be attributed to the views already indicated.

Unfortunately the cases shall exhibit a contrast, it is not to be found in the characters the United States have thought proper to employ, in the conduct of their government, otherwise than by the superior attention manifested towards this Republic, and never shewn to any other nation, in deputing to it, with ample powers three Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary from the three great divisions of the United States. The Ministers sent to the Cabinet of St. James's greatly deserved the confidence of their country; but they did not possess sentiments more conformable to the objects of their mission than those deputed to this Republic. They did not wish more ardently to effect reconciliation; nor is it believed that any persons who could have been deputed to that Cabinet would have submitted to greater sacrifices in order to obtain it. Had their application for compensation for past injuries, and security against their future commission, been only met by negotiations, a compliance with which would involve their nations in ills of which war perhaps might not be the most considerable; had all attempts to remove unfavourable impressions failed; and all efforts to make explanations been rejected, can it be believed that other Ministers (the first having been ordered out of the nation) would have waited six months unaccredited, soliciting permission to display the upright principles on which their government had acted, and the amicable sentiments by which it was animated.

The undersigned are induced, Citizen Minister, to pray your attention to these plain truths, from a conviction that they manifest unequivocally the friendly temper of the Federal Government, and the extreme reluctance with which the hope of an accommodation with France would be relinquished.

The undersigned observe with infinite regret, that the disposition manifested to treat with the Minister who might be selected by this government, is not accompanied with any assurances of receding from those demands of money heretofore made the considerations on which alone a cessation of hostility on American commerce could be obtained, to which the undersigned have not the power to accede, with which the United States would find it extremely difficult to comply, and a compliance with which would violate that faith pledged for the observance of neutrality, and would involve them in a disastrous war with which they have no concern. Nor do your answer to the applications which have been made for compensation to the citizens of the United States for property which shall be proved to have been taken contrary to the law of nations and existing treaties, otherwise than that you are willing to discuss cases where there has been a departure from certain principles, which principles, in fact, involve almost every case.

You have signified, Citizen Minister, that the Executive Directory is disposed to treat with one of the Envoys, and you hope that this overture will not be attended on the part of the undersigned with any serious difficulty. Every proposition of the Executive Directory is considered with the most mature and respectful attention.

The result of deliberation on this point is, that no one of the undersigned is authorized to take upon himself a negociation vested only in trusted by the tenor of their powers and instructions to the whole: nor are there any two of them who can propose to withdraw themselves from the trust committed to them by their Government whilst there remains a possibility of performing it.

It is hoped that the prejudices said to have been conceived against the Ministers of the United States, will be dissipated by the truths they have stated.

If in this hope they shall be disappointed, and it should be the will of the Directory to order passports for the whole or any number of them, you will please to accompany such passports with letters of safe conduct which will entirely protect from the cruizers of France, the vessels in which they may respectively sail, that perfect security to which the laws and usages of nations entitle them.

They pray you, Citizen Minister, to receive the renewal of their assurances of profound respect and consideration. *(Signed)*

CHARLES C PINCKNEY,
JOHN MARSHALL,
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

HENRY M RUTLEDGE, *Secretary.*

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# *Foreign Intelligence.*

## *VIENNA.*

*The following are some of the particulars of the late attack upon the French Ambassador at Vienna.*

*THE conduct of General Bernadette, from the moment of his arrival at Vienna as ambassador of the French Republic had been such as to create the utmost disgust and indignation and to prove plainly that he had instructions (which appear to have been well suited to the coarse brutality of his native disposition) to offend against every established form.— to shock every principle and prejudice, to vilify the character, and to affront the loyalty of the nation among whom he was come to reside, and to push to the utmost limit of its patience, by every species of absurdity and impudence both in the language and nature of his official communications, the court with whom he was destined to maintain the relations of amity and friendly intercourse. His suite were evidently selected to the same purpose.*

*While the train of the ambassador were irritating the people, by abusing the emperor, and their favorite the Archduke Charles, it was the business of the ambassador himself to insult the government. He accordingly made demands of privileges and distinctions absurd and unheard of in any civilized country of modern Europe, and wholly incompatible with any idea of equality among nations.— He demanded that the quarter of the town in which the French citizens reside should be exempted from the general police, and subjected to his particular jurisdiction. He demanded the exclusive jurisdiction over all the French citizens throughout the Austrian dominions. And he even anticipated the exercise of these rights, (which no government, not absolutely dead to all sense of its own dignity and its own safety, could for a moment entertain) and extended them beyond his own absurd demand, by affording to a Pole and Italian, whom the government had good cause to suspect of practices that called for the animadversion of the police, the benefit of his assumed protection, and the asylum of his pretended sanctuary.*

*Something more marked was yet wanting —something that should bring to one point the feelings of the emperor and his subjects, and at that point should meet them with such a shock of insolence, spitefulness and malice, as should equally wound them both, and if they bore it patiently should double the disgrace upon each of them, and make the sovereign, and the people ashamed ever after to look each other in the face.*

*The opportunity which was selected for this trial of the spirit of a great sovereign and a gallant nation, was as ingenious as malice could devise.*

*On the 13th April 1796 the mass of the population of Vienna had voluntarily arrayed themselves in arms, to defend their city, and the palace and the person of their monarch, against the attack of the French army then supposed to be on its full march towards Vienna. It was a movement of sudden and spontaneous loyalty.— The emperor had received it with gratitude and delight— it had been acknowledged and recorded in the public acts of the government, and its anniversary was to be celebrated with ceremonies of civil pomp, and religious solemnity — calculated to excite and cherish the impressions of attachment to their country and their sovereign among all ranks of the people.*

*On the evening of this day and during the ferment of these sentiments among the populace, for the first time was the tri coloured flag displayed in triumph at the balcony of the French ambassador's hotel.*

*Is it to be wondered at? Would the people of Vienna be to be spoken of with patience much less with respect, if it had not on such occasion happened that the hatred and resentment so long and from many causes kindled among the people, broke out into acts of open violence? The flag was hoisted a little before sunset; and the report of this circumstance suddenly spreading produced murmurs of discontent among the populace and occasioned their assembling in small groupes in the different streets. One of the chief commissioners of the police immediately waited upon the ambassador and pressed him in the most earnest and solemn manner, to order the flag to be removed, declaring that the people were so exasperated that it was impossible to answer for the consequences, if it were suffered to remain. The ambassador received him with great haughtiness putting his hand upon his sword announced his determination to defend the flag which was hoisted in consequence of orders from the Directory, to the last extremity.*

*The populace, in the mean time, were approaching in great crowds to the house of the ambassador. They demanded by loud and incessant cries, that the flag should be taken down, and at length proceeded to assail the house with stones, by which all the windows were soon destroyed. The loudest acclamations of loyalty and attachment to the Emperor, were heard on all sides, accompanied with the strongest expressions of execration and detestation of the French. A small picquet of cavalry, with some infantry, soon arrived, but they were unable to check the violence of the people. A boy, assisted by those who were next the hotel mounted the balcony, and pulled down the flag which was instantly torn, and the standard to which it was attached was burnt.*

*The resentment of the people, however, was not yet in motion and not stop here. They burst open the gate of the hotel, threatening in the most violent language to sacrifice the ambassador and his suite to their vengeance. They demolished every thing they found on the ground floor of the hotel. They laid hold of two of the Ambassadors carriages and dragged them the one to a neighbouring square, and the other to the court of the palace and broke them in pieces — While they were thus employed, a considerable detachment of the military arrived and covering themselves of the violence of the mob occupied the entrances into the street in which the Ambassador's house is situated and prevented the return. Marshal Kinsky, governor of the town and another officer waited on the ambassador and informed him that he had nothing further to apprehend. The gates of the town were shut during the night, to prevent the crowds being increased by the people, who were flocking from all quarters of the suburbs; when it*

*Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary from the United States of America to the French Republic.*

TO THE

*Minister of Exterior Relations,*

*[Concluded from our laſt]*

TO acquieſce therefore, in the exiſting ſtate of things, under a principle ſo extenſive and ſo pernicious, is to eſtabliſh a precedent for national degradation which can never ceaſe to apply, and which will authorize any meaſures which power may be diſpoſed to practice.

France therefore will perceive that neutral governments, whatever may be their diſpoſitions towards this republic, are impelled by duties of the higheſt obligation, to remonſtrate againſt a decree which at the ſame time invades their intereſts and their independence, which takes from them the profits of an honeſt and lawful induſtry, as well as the ineſtimable privilege of conducting their own affairs as their own judgment may direct.

It is hoped that the remonſtrances of the United States on this ſubject, will derive additional force from their ſubſiſting engagements with France, and from a ſituation peculiar to themſelves.

The twenty third article of the treaty of amity and commerce of the 6 h of Feb. 1778, is in theſe words. "It ſhall be lawful for all and ſingular the ſubjects of the moſt chriſtian king and the citizens, people and inhabitants of the United States, to ſail with their ſhips with all manner of liberty and ſecurity, no diſtinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandizes laden thereon, from any port to the places of thoſe who now are, or hereafter ſhall be at enmity with the moſt chriſtian king or the United States. It ſhall likewiſe be lawful for the ſubjects and inhabitants aforeſaid, to ſail with the ſhips and merchandizes aforementioned and to trade with the ſame liberty and ſecurity from the places ports and havens of thoſe who are enemies of both or either party, without any oppoſition or diſturbance whatſoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy before mentioned to neutral places, but alſo from one place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the juriſdiction of the ſame prince or under ſeveral.—And it is hereby ſtipulated, that free ſhips ſhall alſo give a freedom to goods, and that every thing ſhall be deemed to be free and exempt which ſhall be found on board the ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of either of the confederates, altho' the whole lading or any part thereof ſhould appertain to the enemies of either; contraband goods being always excepted. It is alſo agreed in like manner that the ſame liberty be extended to perſons who are on board a free ſhip, with this effect, that altho' they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ſhip unleſs they are ſoldiers, and in actual ſervice of the enemy."

The two nations contemplating and providing for the caſe when one may be at war, and the other at peace, ſolemnly ſtipulate and pledge themſelves to each other, that in ſuch an event the ſubjects or citizens of the party at peace may freely trade with the enemy of the other, may freely ſail with their ſhips in all manner of ſecurity, to and from any port or place belonging to ſuch enemy.—Not only goods coming from the hoſtile territory, but the very goods of the enemy himſelf may be carried with ſafety in the veſſels of either of the contracting parties.

You will perceive, Citizen, Miniſter, without requiring the underſigned to execute the painful taſk of drawing the contraſt, how openly and entirely the decree of the councils oppoſed itſelf to the treaty between France and the United States.

In addition to the hitherto unceded rights of a ſovereign and independent nation, in addition to the right ſtipulated by compact, the underſigned will reſpectfully ſubmit other conſiderations growing out of the peculiar ſituation of the United States, manifeſting the particular hardſhips the decree complained of muſt impoſe on them.

In poſſeſſion of a rich, extenſive and unſettled country, the labour of the United States is not yet ſufficient for the full cultivation of its ſoil, and conſequently but a very ſmall portion of it can have been applied to manufactures. Articles of the firſt neceſſity and comfort are imported in exchange for proviſions, and for thoſe raw materials which are the growth of the country, and which its inhabitants are accuſtomed to raiſe.

It is at any time extremely difficult, nor is practicable without great loſs, to change ſuddenly the habits of a whole people and that courſe of induſtry in which their population and their real intereſts have engaged them.—An agricultural cannot ſuddenly and at will, become a manufacturing people; the United States cannot inſtantaneouſly, on the mere paſſing of a decree, tranſfer to the manufacture of articles, heretofore imported, ſuch a portion of their labour as will at the ſame time furniſh a market for the ſurplus commodities and a ſupply for the wants of the cultivator of the ſoil. It is therefore ſcarcely poſſible for them to ſurrender their foreign commerce.

Independent of the right they poſſeſs in common with others to ſearch for and chuſe the beſt markets, it is believed that the ſupplies they need could with difficulty, in the actual ſtate of the world, be completely furniſhed without the aid of England and its poſſeſſions. It is not pretended that France manufactures, at preſent, for foreign conſumption, nor do the underſigned ſuppoſe that their exiſts a market where the citizens of the United States can obtain in exchange the articles they need and are accuſtomed to conſume, if thoſe coming out of England and its poſſeſſions be entirely excluded. A variety of other conſiderations, and eſpecially the difficulties individuals muſt encounter, in ſuddenly breaking off and forming new connections, in forcing all their commerce into channels not yet well explored, in trading without a ſufficient capital to countries where they have no credit, combine to render almoſt impoſſible an immediate diſſolution of commercial intercourſe between the United States and Great Britain.

If then the decree complained of ſhall be executed on American veſſels, it can only increaſe grievances already but too conſiderable, and transfer the carriage of Engliſh manufactures, for American conſumption, from their own to Britiſh bottoms, ſailing under the protection of a convoy. Inſtead of wounding England, it will probably aggrandize its marine, by ſacrificing the remnant of that of the United States, and by deſtroying that ſyſtem of policy by which they have heretofore ſought to give their own veſſels that portion of their own carrying trade which would otherwiſe be enjoyed by Britiſh merchants.

You have made ſome general animadverſions on the government of the United States, which the underſigned feel themſelves bound briefly to notice.

You have charged that government with giving inſtructions not in the ſincere intention of arriving at pacific reſults, and yet the undersigned have offered to change thoſe clauſes in the treaty of 1778, which have become inconvenient to France, and to repair any injuries which may have been committed.

You have charged that government with omitting nothing to prolong and augment the miſunderſtanding between the two Republics—but does not the fact that the undersigned are now in Paris, furniſh perſuaſive evidence to the contrary?

You have charged it with ſearching to juſtify by deceitful appearances, the prejudices with which it ſurrounds at pleaſure the name of the Republic, and the ſyſtem of exaſperation and ſeperation purſued in this reſpect with the ſtrangeſt obſtinacy? But has not this Republic in terms the moſt cordial, been again and again intreated to enter into a candid inveſtigation of the mutual complaints of the two nations? Have not theſe entreaties been unnoticed, whilſt the Miniſters depuied to make them, have remained unaccredited?

You have charged it with wiſhing to ſeize the firſt favourable occaſion for conſummating an intimate union with a power towards which a devotion and a partiality are profeſſed which have long conſtituted the principle of the conduct of the federal government, whilſt no devotion or partiality has been expreſſed for any nation except France, have not the United States made, and are they not ſtill making the moſt extraordinary efforts to reſtore the broken relations between the two Republics?

In a letter diſcuſſing the important intereſts of two Great Nations, the undersigned are unwilling to introduce what relates perſonally to themſelves.

This unwilled for trifle has been rendered a duty by aſcribing to them opinions and relations which exiſt in imagination only, and by adducing thoſe ſuppoſed opinions and relations as proofs of an indiſpoſition, on the part of the government which has deputed them, towards that accommodation which has been ſought ſo unremittingly thro' all thoſe difficulties and impediments with which the purſuit has been embarraſſed.

You are pleaſed to add, that theſe intentions are ſo little diſguiſed, "that nothing ſeems to have been neglected at Philadelphia to manifeſt them to every eye. It is probably with this view, that it has been judged proper to ſend to the French Republic, perſons whoſe opinions and relations are too well known to hope from them diſpoſitions ſincerely conciliatory."

The opinions and relations of the undersigned are purely American, unmixed with any particle of foreign tint. If they poſſeſs a quality on which they pride themſelves, it is an attachment to the happineſs and the welfare of their country; if they could at will ſelect the means of manifeſting that attachment, it would be by effecting a ſincere and real accommodation between France and the United States, on principles promoting the intereſts of both, and conſiſtent with the independence of the latter.

It requires no aſſurance to convince, that every real American muſt wiſh ſincerely to extricate his country from the ills it ſuffers, and from the greater ills with which it is threatened, but all who love liberty muſt admit, that it does not exiſt in a nation which cannot exerciſe the right of maintaining its neutrality. If "opinions and relations" ſuch as theſe are incompatible with "diſpoſitions ſincerely conciliatory," then indeed has the Federal Government choſen unfit inſtruments for the expreſſion of its pacific diſpoſition.

You contraſt the conduct obſerved by the United States, under analagous circumſtances, towards the Cabinet of St. James, with that which is obſerved towards this Republic. You ſay, that on that occaſion there was a ſolicitude to ſend to London, Miniſters well known to poſſeſs ſentiments conformable to the objects of their miſſion: That the Republic has a right to count upon a ſimilar deference; and that if a like attention has not been obſerved with reſpect to it, it is too probable that it muſt be attributed to the views already indicated.

If unfortunately the caſes ſhall exhibit a contraſt, it is not to be found in the characters the United States have thought proper to employ, in the conduct of their government, otherwiſe than by the ſuperior attention manifeſted towards this Republic, and never ſhewn to any other nation, in deputing to it, with ample powers three Envoys Extraordinary and Miniſters Plenipotentiary from the three great diviſions of the United States. The Miniſters ſent to the Cabinet of St. James greatly deſerved the confidence of their country; but they did not poſſeſs ſentiments more conformable to the objects of their miſſion than thoſe deputed to this Republic. They did not wiſh more ardently to effect reconciliation; nor is it believed that any perſons who could have been deputed to that Cabinet would have ſubmitted to greater ſacrifices in order to obtain it. Had their application for compenſation for paſt injuries, and ſecurity againſt their future commiſſion, been only met by requiſitions, a compliance with which would involve their nations in ills of which war perhaps might not be the moſt conſiderable; had all attempts to remove unfavourable impreſſions failed; and all efforts to make explanations been rejected can it be believed that other Miniſters (the firſt having been ordered out of the nation) would have waited ſix months unaccredited, ſoliciting permiſſion to diſplay the upright principles on which their government had acted, and the amicable ſentiments by which it was animated.

The undersigned are induced, Citizen Miniſter, to pray your attention to theſe plain truths, from a conviction that they manifeſt unequivocally the friendly temper of the Federal Government, and the extreme reluctance with which the hope of an accommodation with France would be relinquiſhed.

The undersigned obſerve with infinite regret, that the diſpoſition manifeſted to treat with the Miniſter who might be ſelected by this government, is not accompanied with any aſſurances of receding from thoſe demands of money heretofore made the conſiderations on which alone a ceſſation of hoſtility on American commerce could be obtained, to which the undersigned have not the power to accede, with which the United States would find it extremely difficult to comply, and a compliance with which would violate that faith pledged for the obſervance of neutrality, and would involve them in a diſaſtrous war with which they have no concern. Nor do your anſwer to the applications which have been made for compenſation to the citizens of the United States for property which ſhall be proved to have been taken contrary to the law of nations and exiſting treaties, otherwiſe than that you are willing to diſcuſs caſes where there has been a departure from certain principles, which principles, in fact, involve almoſt every caſe.

You have ſignified, Citizen Miniſter, that the Executive Directory is diſpoſed to treat with one of the Envoys, and you hope that this overture will not be attended on the part of the undersigned with any ſerious difficulty. Every propoſition of the Executive Directory is conſidered with the moſt marked and reſpectful attention.

The reſult of a deliberation on this point is, that no one of the undersigned is authorized to take upon himſelf a negociation evidently entruſted by the tenor of their powers and inſtructions to the whole: nor are there any two of them who can propoſe to withdraw themſelves from the truſt committed to them by their Government whilſt there remains a poſſibility of performing it.

It is hoped that the prejudices ſaid to have been conceived againſt the Miniſters of the United States, will be diſſipated by the truths they have ſtated.

If in this hope they ſhall be diſappointed, and it ſhould be the will of the Directory to order paſſports for the whole or any number of them, you will please to accompany ſuch paſſports with letters of ſafe conduct which will entirely protect from the cruizers of France, the veſſels in which they may reſpectively ſail, that perfect ſecurity to which the laws and uſages of nations entitle them.

They pray you, Citizen Miniſter, to receive the renewal of their aſſurances of profound reſpect and conſideration. (*Signed*)

CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
JOHN MARSHALL,
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

HENRY M RUTLEDGE, *Secretary.*

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# *Foreign Intelligence.*

## *VIENNA.*

*The following are ſome of the particulars of the late attack upon the French Ambaſſador at Vienna.*

THE conduct of General Bernadette, *from the moment of his arrival at Vienna as ambaſſador of the French Republic had been ſuch as to create the utmoſt diſguſt and indignation and to prove plainly, that he had inſtructions (which appear to have been well ſuited to the coarſe brutality of his native diſpoſition) to offend againſt every eſtabliſhed form.— to ſhock every principle and prejudice, to vilify the character, and to affront the loyalty of the nation among whom he was come to reſide, and to puſh to the utmoſt limit of its patience, by every ſpecies of abſurdity and impudence both in the language and nature of his official communications, the court with whom he was deſtined to maintain the relations of amity and friendly intercourſe. His ſuite were evidently ſchooled to the ſame purpoſe.*

*While the train of the ambaſſador were irritating the people, by abuſing the emperor, and their favorite the Archduke Charles, it was the buſineſs of the ambaſſador himſelf to inſult the government. He accordingly made demands of privileges and diſtinctions abſurd and unheard of in any civilized country of modern Europe, and wholly incompatible with any idea of equality among nations.— He demanded that the quarter of the town in which the French citizens reſide ſhould be exempted from the general police, and ſubjected to his particular juriſdiction. He demanded the excluſive juriſdiction over all the French citizens throughout the Auſtrian dominions. And he even anticipated the exerciſe of theſe rights, (which no government, not abſolutely dead to all ſenſe of its own dignity and its own ſafety, could for a moment entertain) and extended them beyond his own abſurd demand, by affording to a Pole and Italian, whom the government had good cauſe to ſuſpect of practices that called for the animadverſion of the police, the benefit of his aſſumed protection, and the aſylum of his pretended ſanctuary.*

*Something more marked was yet wanting —ſomething that ſhould bring to one point the feelings of the emperor and his ſubjects, and at that point ſhould meet them with ſuch a ſhock of inſolence, ſpitefulneſs and malice, as ſhould equally wound them both, and if they bore it patiently ſhould double the diſgrace upon each of them, and make the ſovereign, and the people aſhamed ever after to look each other in the face.*

*The opportunity which was ſelected for this trial of the ſpirit of a great ſovereign and a gallant nation, was as ingenious as malice could deviſe.*

*On the 13th April 1796 the maſs of the population of Vienna had voluntarily arrayed themſelves in arms, to defend their city, and the palace and the perſon of their monarch, againſt the attack of the French army then ſuppoſed to be on its full march towards Vienna. It was a movement of ſudden and ſpontaneous loyalty.— The emperor had received it with gratitude and delight— it had been acknowledged and recorded in the public acts of the government, and its anniverſary was to be celebrated with ceremonies of civil pomp, and religious ſolemnity — calculated to excite and cheriſh the impreſſions of attachment to their country and their ſovereign among all ranks of the people.*

*On the evening of this day and during the fermentation of theſe ſentiments among the populace, for the firſt time was the tri coloured flag diſplayed in triumph at the balcony of the French ambaſſador's hotel.*

*Is it to be wondered at? Would the people of Vienna be to be ſpoken of with patience, much leſs with reſpect, if it had not on ſuch occaſion happened that the hatred and reſentment ſo long and from many cauſes kindled among the people, broke out into acts of open violence? The flag was hoiſted a little before ſunſet; and the report of this circumſtance ſuddenly ſpreading produced murmurs of diſcontent among the populace and occaſioned their aſſembling in ſmall groupes in the different ſtreets. One of the chief commiſſioners of the police immediately waited upon the ambaſſador and preſſed him in the moſt earneſt and ſolemn manner, to order the flag to be removed, declaring that the people were ſo exaſperated that it was impoſſible to anſwer for the conſequences, if it were ſuffered to remain. The ambaſſador received him with great haughtineſs putting his hand upon his ſword announced his determination to defend the flag which was hoiſted in conſequence of orders from the Directory, to the laſt extremity.*

*The populace, in the mean time, were approaching in great crowds to the houſe of the ambaſſador. They demanded by loud and inceſſant cries, that the flag ſhould be taken down, and at length proceeded to aſſail the houſe with ſtones, by which all the windows were ſoon deſtroyed. The loudeſt acclamations of loyalty and attachment to the Emperor, were heard on all ſides, accompanied with the ſtrongeſt expreſſions of execration and deteſtation of the French. A ſmall picquet of cavalry, with ſome infantry, ſoon arrived, but they were unable to check the violence of the people. A boy, aſſiſted by thoſe who were next the hotel mounted the balcony, and pulled down the flag which was inſtantly torn, and the ſtandard to which it was attached was burnt.*

*The reſentment of the people, however, now put in motion did not ſtop here. They burſt open the gate of the hotel, threatening in the moſt violent language to ſacrifice the ambaſſador and his ſuite to their vengeance. They demoliſhed every thing they found on the ground floor of the hotel. They laid hold of two of the Ambaſſadors carriages, and dragged them the one to a neighbouring ſquare, and the other to the court of the palace, and broke them in pieces — While they were thus employed, a conſiderable detachment of the military arrived and availing themſelves of the abſence of the mob occupied the entrances into the ſtreet in which the Ambaſſador's houſe is ſituated and prevented their return. Marſhal Kinſky, governor of the town and another officer waited on the ambaſſador and informed him that he had nothing further to apprehend. The gates of the town were ſhut during the night, to prevent the crowds being increaſed by the people, who were flocking in from all quarters of the ſuburbs; when the*

were opened in the morning a piquet of cavalry was stationed at each gate.

Early in the evening M. Bernadotte wrote Baron Truget, to inform him of the insult offered to him, and to demand protection. M. de Deglemann was immediately despatched to him, with orders to express the concern with which the Austrian government had learned the disturbance that had taken place, and to assure him, that an adequate number of troops was already detached to protect him.

In the beginning of the tumult, the ambassador invited the ministers of the powers in alliance with France, to visit him at his house.—The Spanish Ambassador and Dutch minister, the former by his secretary, the latter in writting, expressed their concern, that the state of their health did not permit them to leave their room at so late an hour.

On the following morning they both waited upon him, when he declared to them his determination to quit Vienna; and shortly afterwards M. Gosin, First Secretary of the Embassy, attended by an Austrian corporal, passed, on foot, through an immense crowd, bearing in his hand a letter for the Emperor. When they arrived at the court of the palace, the people appeared to take offence at his National Cockade and insolent air, and the crowd began to press upon them on all sides. The corporal then prevailed upon him to take refuge in the guard house, where the commanding officer entreated him not to think of penetrating to the Emperor, as the passage was crowded with people, and undertook himself to announce his business to the officers in waiting. One of these officers, having taken the Emperor's commands, came down, and received the letter and carried it to his Imperial Majesty.

The contents of his letter were to require, as the condition upon which General Bernadotte would consent to stay at Vienna.

1st. The dismissal of the Minister Thugut.—2dly. The immediate and exemplary punishment of the Chief of the Police, and of the commanding officer of the Military.—3dly, The establishment of the privileged quarter in the city of Vienna (already required and refused) for the French mission, and its compatriots.—4thly, That the Emperor should repair, at his own expence, the flag, and flag staff, and the picture of the French arms.

It can hardly be necessary to say, that the whole of these demands were peremptorily refused—Upon which Bernadotte quitted Vienna denouncing vengeance against the Austrians, and threatening to return and punish upon the spot the outrage upon the dignity of the Great Nation!

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Capt. Smith is a remarkable benevolent man; has been uncommonly attentive to the unfortunate Frenchmen. We sympathize with his numerous friends and acquaintance; and hope he may survive his wounds, and return to his family and country.

Think of these things, ye Sinew-nerved Jacobins, and lukewarm patriots, and blush!!

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The ship Commerce, belonging to Messieurs Bourn and Wardwell, of Bristol, laden with upwards of five hundred hogsheads of molasses, from Havannah, was cast away a few days since on Nantucket shoals. Part of the cargo we understand is expected to be saved.—Also a brig from the Havannah belonging to the same gentlemen, went ashore near Cape Hatteras, and after losing seventeen hogsheads molasses, she was got off. She has gone into Newbern to refit.

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TREILHARD, Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Rastadt, and late Plenipotentiary at Lisle for treating with Lord Malmesbury, is chosen One of the Directory in the Room of FRANCOIS DE NEUFCHATEAU who went out of the Directory by Lot, and who is now appointed Minister of the Interior.—The Directory now consists of Barras, Rewbell, La Revelliere Lepeux, Merlin, and Treilhard—it is said that Treilhard will attach himself to the Party of Merlin, which has always been the most violent and sanguinary, and is now the most hostile to the Interests of this Country.

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The last Year, ending June 30th, 266 249 Barrels and 18 880 Half Barrels Flour, were inspected at Baltimore.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, July 10th, the Bill for the Punishment of certain Crimes, commonly called the *Sedition Bill* was finally passed.

Congress, we hear, were positively to conclude their Session Yesterday, and adjourn to the first Monday in November next.

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The President in his Answer to the Address of the Legislature of New Hampshire, says,

"I am happy to assure you, that as far as my Information extends, the Opposition to the Federal Government in all the other States, as well as in New Hampshire, is too small to merit the Name of Division; it is a Difference of sentiment on public Measures, not an Alienation of Affection to their Country."

[Those are the Words of a Man accustomed to walk in the Path of Honor, and to speak the Language of Truth.—No mean or sordid Views, no arrogant Assumption, no insolent Abuse of Power, no base Betrayal of his high Trust can ever be ascribed to the Man who acts only for the common Good, and who never speaks but of his Hopes and Fears of the public Prosperity. The Storms of Faction which beat upon his hoary Head, serve only to nerve his Vigor and increase his Firmness.—In the worst of Times, in the most calamitous Issue that can befal the present Contest, he will have his Reward in the Retrospect of an unblemished Life, and in what his Enemies can neither give nor take away,

*The eternal Sunshine of the spotless Mind.*

Duly impressed with a Conviction of the good Sense of his Countrymen, of their moral and religious Habits, and animated with the high Destiny for which he thinks them reserved, he tells them in the Language of Exultation and Truth, that THEY ARE NOT A DIVIDED PEOPLE]

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ANECDOTE.

IT is said, that at a late Sitting of the Directory, a Dispute arose between Barras and Merlin—Barras, angry and mortified at his own Inability to reply to the Arguments of Merlin, gave him a Box in the Ear, saying at the same Time, "*Though I do not know how to make Phrases, I know how to act.*"

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,

*District of Newport, July 16.*

| ENTERED, | *From* |
|---|---|
| Sloop Eliza, Peterson, | New York |
| —— Cordelia, Adams, | Ditto |
| —— Fame, Bliss, | Ditto |
| —— Concord, Cahoone, | Ditto |
| —— Sally, Waldin, | Providence |
| Schooner Hiram, Slocum, | Frenchmens Bay |
| —— Polly, Lunt, | Alexandria |
| CLEARED, | *For* |
| Ship Dolphin, Bowler, | Providence |
| Sloop Aurora, Cahoone, | New York |
| —— Eagle, Earl, | Ditto |
| —— Sally, Waldin, | Providence |
| —— Sea flower, Valentine, | Passamequody |
| —— Betsy, Cobb, | Machias |
| —— Sally, Spencer, | Richmond |
| —— Hiram, Prosbey, | New London |
| Schooner Nancy, Hallam, | New York |
| —— Hibernia, Littlefield, | New London |
| —— Lucy, Collins, | Boston |
| Sloop Fame, Bliss, | New York |

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## SALES at AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, July 18th, to be Sold 20 Hogsheads MOLASSES, on William Langley's Wharf.

Sale at 10 o'Clock.

GARDNER & DEAN, Auctioneers.

*Newport, July 16, 1798.*

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THE Subscriber being appointed by the Hon. Town Council, of South-Kingston, Administrator to the Estate of PHILIP CASE, late of said Town, Widow, deceased; hereby notifies all those who have any Demands against said Estate to bring them in for Settlement, and those indebted to it, to make Payment immediately, otherwise their Accounts, &c. will be put in suit at the next Court.

SAMUEL PERRY, *Administrator.*

*South Kingston, July 14th, 1798.*

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WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG WOMAN, with a good Breast of Milk, who can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printer. July 3.

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*** Many Articles of Intelligence, Advertisements, &c. we are obliged to omit this Day, to finish the Publication of the Act of the Legislature of this State relative to the Small-Pox &c. and the masterly Reply of our Commissioners to the insidious Production of M. Talleyrand.

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## TAKE NOTICE.

THE Hon. Town Council of South-Kingston, on the 9th Day of July, 1798 appointed the Subscribers, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Mr. AUGUSTUS BABCOCK, late of South Kingston, deceased, represented insolvent, and allowed Six Months to receive said Claims—We therefore give Notice to the Creditors as aforesaid, that we will attend at the Dwelling House of Mr. Peter Boss, on the first Thursday in the Five succeeding Months, *from* 1 *to* 4 *o'Clock*, P. M. for that Purpose. Original Entries and original Obligations will be required to substantiate Demands.

JOHN SEGAR, SAMUEL HELME. } *Commissioners.*

*South Kingston, July 10, 1798.*

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TO BE SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the House where the above named Augustus Babcock last dwelt, in South Kingston, on the first Tuesday in August next,

A QUANTITY of Live Stock, of a superior Quality, consisting of Oxen, Cows, and young Cattle, Horses and Sheep, also Farming Utensils, and a Quantity of excellent Sheep's Fleece Wool, &c. &c. &c.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby informed, that unless they make immediate Payment to the undersigned, the Demands against them will be put in Suit. PELEG BABCOCK, F. PERRY. } *Administrators.*

*South Kingston, July 10th, 1798.*

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State of Rhode-Island, &c.

*County of Newport, ss.*

WHEREAS Mary Stanton, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Wife of Daniel Smith Stanton, late Resident in said Newport, Mariner, alias Labourer, hath filed in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. in said County, her Petition for Divorce, to the next Superior Court, to be holden in said County on the last Monday in August next—Therefore Notice is hereby given to the said Daniel, and to all Persons concerned, to appear at said Court, if they think fit, and answer to said Petition.

*By Order of Court,*

CHRIST. ELLERY, *Clerk.*

*Newport, July 13th, 1798.*

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FOR SALE,

THAT valuable Estate, late the Property of CALEB EARL, situate in Newport, on Rhode-Island, and about Fifty Rods from the State-House, on Broad-street.—It consists of one large, convenient Dwelling-House, in good Repair, which stands on a Lot of about One Acre of Land, which has been improved as a Garden, in which there is a good Well of Water, with several other Lots on the opposite Side of the Street, which has been improved as a Meadow, and cuts about Six Tons of Hay yearly; with a Stable, and some other small Tenements on said Lots; together with a Lot of Land of about Two Acres, lying by the Windmills in the Fork of the Roads leading to Howland's Ferry and Bristol Ferry.—Said Premises will be sold altogether, or in Parts as may best suit the Purchaser or Purchasers.—For Terms apply to the Subscriber, living on the Premises,

JOB CHALONER.

*Newport, 6th Month, 16th, 1798.*

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## John Baker

Respectfully informs the Public, that he continues the Business as usual and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Banister's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and 4th Proof.

West India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon.

New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.

Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.

Brown Sugar by the Barrel.

White Spanish Foote by Do.

Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine.

Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.

A general Assortment of Glass Ware.

Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of best printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto.

An elegant Assortment Morocco Shoes.

Coarse and Fine Salt.

Also, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will dispose of at a reduced Price for Cash.

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Governor Jay has issued his Proclamation for convening the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, on the 9th of August next, at Albany, in Consequence of the present critical Posture of Affairs.

The last Year, ending June 30th, 266 249 Barrels and 18 880 Half Barrels Flour, were inspected at Baltimore.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, July 10th, the Bill for the Punishment of certain Crimes, commonly called the *Sedition Bill* was finally passed.

Congress, we hear, were positively to conclude their Session Yesterday, and adjourn to the first Monday in November next.

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The President in his Answer to the Address of the Legislature of New Hampshire, says,

"I am happy to assure you, that as far as my Information extends, the Opposition to the Federal Government in all the other States, as well as in New Hampshire, is too small to merit the Name of Division; it is a Difference of sentiment on public Measures, not an Alienation of Affection to their Country."

[These are the Words of a Man accustomed to walk in the Path of Honor, and to speak the Language of Truth.—No mean or sordid Views, no arrogant Assumption, no insolent Abuse of Power, no base Betrayal of his high Trust can ever be ascribed to the Man who acts only for the common Good, and who never speaks but of his Hopes and Fears of the public Prosperity. The Storms of Faction which beat upon his hoary Head, serve only to nerve his Vigor and increase his Firmness.—In the worst of Times, in the most calamitous Issue that can befal the present Contest, he will have his Reward in the Retrospect of an unblemished Life, and in what his Enemies can neither give nor take away,

*Th' eternal Sunshine of the spotless Mind.*

Duly impressed with a Conviction of the good Sense of his Countrymen, of their moral and religious Habits, and animated with the high Destiny for which he thinks them reserved, he tells them in the Language of Exultation and Truth, that THEY ARE NOT A DIVIDED PEOPLE]

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ANECDOTE.

IT is said, that at a late Sitting of the Directory, a Dispute arose between Barras and Merlin—Barras, angry and mortified at his own Inability to reply to the Arguments of Merlin, gave him a Box in the Ear, saying at the same Time, "*Though I do not know how to make Phrases, I know how to act.*"

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,

*District of Newport, July 16.*

| ENTERED, | *From* |
|---|---|
| Sloop Eliza, Peterson, | New York |
| —— Cordelia, Adams, | Ditto |
| —— Fame, Bliss, | Ditto |
| —— Concord, Cahoone, | Ditto |
| —— Sally, Waldin, | Providence |
| Schooner Hiram, Slocum, | Frenchmans Bay |
| —— Polly, Lunt, | Alexandria |
| CLEARED, | *For* |
| Ship Dolphin, Bowler, | Providence |
| Sloop Aurora, Cahoone, | New York |
| —— Eagle, Earl, | Ditto |
| —— Sally, Waldin, | Providence |
| —— Sunflower, Valentine, | Passamequody |
| —— Betty, Cobb, | Machias |
| —— Sally, Spencer, | Richmond |
| —— Hiram, Prosbey, | New London |
| Schooner Nancy, Hallam, | New York |
| —— Hibernia, Littlefield, | New London |
| —— Lucy, Collins, | Boston |
| Sloop Fame, Bliss, | New York |

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## SALES at AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, July 18th, to be Sold 20 Hogsheads MOLASSES, on William Langley's Wharf.

Sale at 10 o'Clock.

GARDNER & DEAN, Auctioneers.

*Newport, July 16, 1798.*


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THE Subscriber being appointed by the Hon. Town Council, of South-Kingston, Administrator to the Estate of PHILIP CASE, late of said Town, Widow, deceased; hereby notifies all those who have any Demands against said Estate to bring them in for Settlement, and those indebted to it, to make Payment immediately, otherwise their Accounts, &c. will be put in suit at the next Court.

SAMUEL PERRY, *Administrator.*

*South Kingston, July 14th, 1798.*

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WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG WOMAN, with a good Breast of Milk, who can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printer. July 3.


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*** Many Articles of Intelligence, Advertisements, &c. we are obliged to omit this Day, to finish the Publication of the Act of the Legislature of this State relative to the Small-Pox, &c. and the masterly Reply of our Commissioners to the insidious Production of M. Talleyrand.

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## TAKE NOTICE.

THE Hon. Town Council of South-Kingston, on the 9th Day of July, 1798, appointed the Subscribers, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Mr. AUGUSTUS BABCOCK, late of South Kingston, deceased, represented insolvent, and allowed Six Months to receive said Claims.—We therefore give Notice to the Creditors as aforesaid, that we will attend at the Dwelling House of Mrs. Peter Bass, on the first Thursday in the five succeeding Months, from 1 to 4 o'Clock, P. M. for that Purpose. Original Entries and original Obligations will be required to substantiate Demands.

JOHN SEGAR, SAMUEL HELME. } *Commissioners.*

*South Kingston, July 10, 1798.*

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TO BE SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the House where the above named Augustus Babcock last dwelt, in South Kingston, on the first Tuesday in August next,

A QUANTITY of Live Stock, of a superior Quality, consisting of Oxen, Cows, and young Cattle, Horses and Sheep, also Farming Utensils, and a Quantity of excellent Sheep's Fleece Wool, &c. &c. &c.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby informed, that unless they make immediate Payment to the undersigned, the Demands against them will be put in Suit. PELEG BABCOCK, F. PERRY. } *Administrators.*

*South Kingston, July 10th, 1798.*

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State of Rhode-Island, &c.

*County of Newport, ss.*

WHEREAS Mary Stanton, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Wife of Daniel Smith Stanton, late Resident in said Newport, Mariner, alias Labourer, hath filed in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. in said County, her Petition for Divorce, to the next Superior Court, to be holden in said County on the last Monday in August next—Therefore Notice is hereby given to the said Daniel, and to all Persons concerned, to appear at said Court, if they think fit, and answer to said Petition.

*By Order of Court,*

CHRIST. ELLERY, *Clerk.*

*Newport, July 13th, 1798.*

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FOR SALE,

THAT valuable Estate, late the Property of CALEB EARL, situate in Newport, on Rhode-Island, and about Fifty Rods from the State-House, on Broad-street.—It consists of one large, convenient Dwelling-House, in good Repair, which stands on a Lot of about One Acre of Land, which has been improved as a Garden, in which there is a good Well of Water, with several other Lots on the opposite Side of the Street, which has been improved as a Meadow, and cuts about Six Tons of Hay yearly; with a Stable, and some other small Tenements on said Lots; together with a Lot of Land of about Two Acres, lying by the Windmills in the Fork of the Roads leading to Howland's Ferry and Bristol Ferry.—Said Premises will be sold altogether, or in Parts as may best suit the Purchaser or Purchasers.—For Terms apply to the Subscriber, living on the Premises,

JOB CHALONER.

*Newport, 6th Month, 16th, 1798.*

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## *John Baker*

Respectfully informs the Public, that he continues the Business as usual and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Banister's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and 4th Proof.

West India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon.

New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.

Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.

Brown Sugar by the Barrel.

White Spanish Flote by Do.

Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine.

Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.

A general Assortment of Glass Ware.

Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of best printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto.

An elegant Assortment Morocco Shoes.

Coarse and Fine Salt.

Also, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will dispose of at a reduced Price for Cash.

*State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.*

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, June Session, *A. D.* 1798.

IT is Voted and Refolved, That the act paſſed at the ſeſſion of this Aſſembly in January laſt, entitled, "an act to prevent the ſpreading of the ſmall pox and other contagious ſickneſs in this State," take effect immediately after the riſing of this Aſſembly; and that the ſame be publiſhed three weeks ſucceſſively in the Warren news paper, and in one of the Newport and one of the Providence news papers. A true copy:

Witneſs, SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

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*State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.*

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, January Seſſion, *A. D.* 1798.

*An Act to prevent the ſpreading of the Small-Pox and other contagious Sickneſs in this State.*

Section 1. *BE it enacted by the General Aſſembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted*, That no maſter or commander of any ſhip or veſſel, who ſhall come into any port or harbour of this State, and ſhall have any perſon or perſons on board ſick of the ſmall pox, or any other contagious diſtemper, or who has had any perſon ſick of ſuch diſtemper in the paſſage, or who ſhall come from any port or place uſually infected with the ſmall pox, or where any other contagious diſtemper is prevalent, ſhall preſume to bring ſuch veſſel to anchor in any of the ports of this State, within the diſtance of one mile of any public ferry, pier or landing place, or permit or ſuffer any perſon or perſons on board ſuch veſſel to be landed, or any perſon to come on board ſuch veſſel, without licenſe firſt had and obtained from the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or in their abſence from one or more Aſſiſtants of this State, or in his or their abſence from two or more juſtices of the peace or wardens of ſuch town where ſuch veſſel ſhall arrive, on the penalty of forfeiting four hundred dollars to and for the uſe of the State, to be recovered by the general treaſurer, by action of debt, in any court of common pleas. And it ſhall be the duty of ſuch maſter or commander, on his firſt arrival in any port in this State, to hoiſt and keep his colours in the ſhrouds of his ſhip or veſſel, as a ſignal of having come from ſuch infected place, or having infection on board.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any perſon or perſons whoſoever ſhall preſume to land or come on ſhore from on board ſuch veſſel without licenſe firſt had and obtained as aforeſaid, it ſhall be lawful for any Aſſiſtant, juſtice of the peace or warden, to ſend back ſuch offender or offenders immediately on board ſuch veſſel, or confine him or them on ſhore, in ſuch convenient place as to him ſhall appear moſt effectual to prevent the ſpreading of any infection, until the town council of ſuch town ſhall have information and opportunity to remove ſaid offender or offenders, as they are hereafter empowered and directed; and the perſon or perſons ſo offending ſhall ſatisfy and pay all charge that ſhall ariſe thereon, and alſo each of them ſhall forfeit forty dollars, to be recovered in manner as aforeſaid; and if the offender or offenders ſhall not have ſufficient eſtate to pay the ſame, he or they ſhall be confined and ſubjected to hard labour for a term not exceeding two months.

Sec. 3 *And be it further enacted*, That the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Aſſiſtants, juſtices and wardens as aforeſaid, be and they are hereby empowered and directed, to ſend a phyſician or other ſuitable perſon to examine into, and make report to him or them reſpectively, of the true ſtate of ſuch veſſel and the people on board, at the charge of the maſter or commander of ſuch veſſel.

Sec. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That the town council of the town where ſuch veſſel ſhall arrive, be, and they are hereby empowered and directed, forthwith to put on board ſuch veſſel ſome ſuitable perſon or perſons to ſecure ſaid veſſel, and effectually prevent any communication therewith, at the expence of the owners.

Sec 5 *And be it further enacted*, That the the town council of ſuch town be, and they are hereby empowered and directed to confine on board ſaid veſſel, or ſend to ſome hoſpital or other ſuitable place, all perſons, mariners or paſſengers, or others who came in ſaid veſſel, for a convenient time, until ſuch of them as have, or are liable to have, the ſmall pox or other infectious diſtemper, are perfectly recovered and cleanſed from ſaid diſtemper, or have paſſed a ſuitable quarantine; and alſo all other perſons who have gone on board ſuch veſſel without licenſe as aforeſaid, at the charge and expence of ſuch perſons reſpectively; and alſo all other perſons that came in ſaid veſſel, until they have been ſufficiently aired and cleanſed.

Sec. 6 *And be it further enacted*, That the town-council of the town where ſuch veſſel arrives be, and they are hereby empowered and directed, to appoint two ſuitable perſons to take effectual care that all goods, wares and merchandizes, imported in ſuch veſſel, which they think liable to hold and communicate the infection, be landed on ſome of the iſlands in the Narraganſett Bay, and expoſed to the ſun and air, and cleanſed, not exceeding ten days, nor under ſix days, before they are permitted to be brought into any houſe, ſhop or warehouſe, other than where they were cleanſed as aforeſaid; and when ſuch goods are ſufficiently aired and cleanſed, ſaid perſons ſhall give the owners or poſſeſſors thereof a certificate, and the town council ſhall allow and order ſaid goods, wares and merchandizes, to be delivered to the owner or owners thereof; and the charge and expence of landing, airing and cleanſing ſuch goods, wares and merchandizes, ſhall be borne by the reſpective owner or owners; and all goods that are judged by the town council not to be infected, ſhall be delivered to the owner or owners, without delay and expence of airing, as ſoon as may be conſiſtent with the ſafety of the town in regard to other parts of the cargo: And all goods, wares or merchandize, imported into any town in this State by land, from any place infected with the ſmall-pox or other contagious diſtemper, ſhall be aired and cleanſed at the diſcretion of the town council of ſuch town, and at the expence of the owner or owners thereof.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods imported in ſuch veſſels as aforeſaid, that ſhall be clandeſtinely landed, or brought into any houſe, ſhop or warehouſe, without a certificate and allowance as aforeſaid, or that ſhall be imported by land as aforeſaid, and not cleanſed or aired by order of the town-council as aforeſaid, ſhall be forfeited, one third to and for the uſe of the State, and the other two thirds to him or them who ſhall inform and ſue for the ſame, in the court of common pleas in the county where ſuch offence ſhall be committed. And all Aſſiſtants, juſtices and wardens, are hereby empowered and required, ſecure in formation given them, to ſeize and inſpect all ſuch goods, wares and merchandizes, in their reſpective juriſdictions, until legal trial.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the town councils of the reſpective towns be, and they are hereby empowered and directed, to fix, ſettle and adjuſt, all wages and charges demanded by perſons employed by them to ſecure ſuch veſſel, or to air and cleanſe ſuch goods, or to attend upon and nurſe ſuch perſons as aforeſaid. And that if any owner, freighter, mariner or paſſenger as aforeſaid, ſhall refuſe to pay ſuch wages and charges ſo ſettled, adjuſted and fixed by the town council, that then the town treaſurer of ſuch town is hereby empowered and required to ſue for and recover ſuch wages and charges, if above twenty dollars, in the court of common pleas in the county where ſuch charges ſhall be adjuſted and ſettled; and if twenty dollars or under, then before any one juſtice or warden, as in the caſe of other actions; and the judges of ſuch court, where ſuch action is brought, are hereby empowered to tax double coſts for the plaintiff.

Sec. 9. *And be it further Enacted*, That for the better ſecuring of the payment of what charges may ariſe on the nurſing or attendance upon any ſailor or mariner belonging to ſuch veſſel as aforeſaid, the maſter thereof is hereby required to ſtop payment of the wages due to ſuch mariner, until certified from the town council that ſuch charges are fully ſatisfied and paid, on penalty of paying the ſame, ſo far as the amount of the wages ſo paid by him; And no court in this State ſhall make up judgment for any ſuch wages, until ſatisfaction be made as aforeſaid.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That when the ſmall pox or any other infectious diſtemper ſhall be prevalent in any place or town in the States of Maſſachuſetts or Connecticut, all perſons who ſhall come from ſuch infected town or place into this State by land, until the expiration of ten days after they ſhall have left ſuch infected town or place, ſhall forfeit and pay a ſum not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor leſs than ten dollars, to and for the uſe of the State, upon legal conviction thereof, before any two juſtices of the peace or wardens, who are hereby empowered to hear and try the ſame, and alſo to ſend back or confine ſaid offenders in ſome convenient place, not exceeding fifteen days: And the town-council in any town in this State are hereby empowered to appoint proper perſons at all places or places that to them may ſeem neceſſary, to examine, on oath or affirmation, or perſons ſuſpected to tranſgreſs this law, and on reaſonable cauſe of ſuſpicion, to bring ſuch offenders before ſaid juſtices of the peace or wardens, that they may be dealt with according to law.

Sec. 11 *And be it further enacted*, That all perſons who keep public houſes, or boarders in their houſes, ſhall immediately acquaint the next Aſſiſtant, juſtice of the peace or warden of the town wherein they dwell, when any perſon boarding and lodging in their houſe is taken ſick of the ſmall pox or any other contagious diſtemper, or ſuſpected to be ſo, on the penalty of forfeiting twenty dollars to and for the uſe of the town, to be recovered by the town treaſurer before any two juſtices of the peace or wardens of ſaid town; and the Aſſiſtant, juſtice of the peace or warden, ſo notified, is hereby empowered and directed to make proper examination by ſome phyſician or other ſkilful perſon, and if it be the ſmall pox or other contagious diſtemper where with ſuch ſick perſon is viſited, then immediately, to fix a proper guard to prevent the ſpreading of the infection, and to ſummon the town council of ſuch town, who are hereby authorized and empowered to remove ſaid perſon, being an inmate or boarder in any houſe in any town in this State, to any ſuch place in ſaid town as they ſhall think the moſt proper to prevent the ſpreading of the infection, or to continue the ſaid guard as aforeſaid, according as to them ſhall ſeem neceſſary; and likewiſe to confine all ſuch perſons as may be by them ſuſpected to have taken the diſtemper, in ſome proper place, until they are recovered and cleanſed from the ſaid diſtemper, or have performed a ſuitable quarantine.

Sec 12 *And be it further enacted* That when the ſmall pox or other contagious diſtemper ſhall break out in any houſe and the infected perſon or perſons be confined to ſuch houſe, the town wherein the houſe may be ſhall be at the expence of guarding the ſame, and the owner at the charge of cleanſing the ſame, to be ſettled and adjuſted by the town-council, which charge of cleanſing (upon refuſal to pay the ſame) ſhall be recovered by the town treaſurer.

Sec 13 *And be it further enacted*, That in caſe the ſmall pox or other contagious diſtemper ſhall break out in any houſe or family in any town within this State, the Aſſiſtants juſtices of the peace or wardens in ſaid town together with the town council thereof, be and they are hereby fully empowered to remove any inhabitants of ſaid town, viſited with the ſmall pox or other contagious diſtemper, to the hoſpital in ſaid town, or other convenient place, in order to prevent the ſpreading of the infection, or otherwiſe, at their diſcretion, to place a guard round the dwelling houſe of ſuch infected perſon, as to them ſhall ſeem neceſſary.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That ſo long as the town council of any town ſhall endeavour to prevent the ſpreading of the ſmall pox, no perſon whatſoever, under any pretence whatſoever, ſhall preſume to viſit any perſon ſuſpected to have the ſmall pox, or to go into the houſe where ſuſpected perſons are confined, without a licenſe firſt had from the town-council, or from one Aſſiſtant, or from two or more juſtices of the peace or wardens of the town, on penalty of forfeiting, for every ſuch offence, twenty dollars, one half to and for the uſe of the town where ſuch offence is committed, and the other half to him or them who ſhall inform and ſue for the ſame, in the court of common pleas in the county where ſuch offence ſhall be commited; and ſuch perſon or perſons, on information of their offence, ſhall be liable to be confined, until they are ſuitably aired and cleanſed, or have performed a ſuitable quarantine, at the diſcretion of the town council, to whom complaint of the ſame ſhall be made.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That any perſon or perſons, who ſhall be legally convicted of wilfully and purpoſely ſpreading the ſmall pox or other contagious diſtemper within this State, ſhall be impriſoned and ſubjected to hard labour for one year; and if any perſon ſhall die in conſequence of the ſpreading of the ſmall pox or other contagious diſtemper as aforeſaid, the perſon or perſons who ſhall be legally convicted of wilfully and purpoſely ſpreading the ſame as aforeſaid, ſhall ſuffer death.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That it ſhall and may be lawful for any two or more Aſſiſtants, juſtices of the peace or wardens, in any town in this State, having reaſon to ſuſpect that any perſon or perſons have endeavored wickedly and wilfully to ſpread the ſmall pox or other contagious diſtemper in any town in this State, to commit ſuch perſon or perſons to gaol, there to remain until he, ſhe or they give good and ſufficient ſecurity to appear at the next ſupreme judicial court in the county where the offence ſhall be committed, and to be of good behavior during ſaid time: *Provided*, nothing in this act ſhall be conſtrued or underſtood to extend to ſuch practitioners in phyſic as ſhall be allowed by the town council to inoculate for the ſmall pox, after the ſaid town council have thought fit to deſiſt their endeavours to prevent the further ſpreading of the ſame.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That if any phyſician, ſurgeon, or any other perſon or perſons, lawfully required by the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or by any two Aſſiſtants juſtices or wardens, or by any town council in this State, to do any duty relating to the preventing of the ſpreading of the ſmall pox, or executing any part of this act, ſhall refuſe or neglect to perform the ſame (the performance whereof being in his or their power) ſuch phyſician, ſurgeon, and all and every other perſon and perſons whatſoever, who ſhall ſo refuſe or neglect, ſhall for every offence forfeit the ſum of forty dollars, to be recovered in the ſame manner as other fines and forfeiture are herein directed to be recovered.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the town councils of the ſeveral towns within this State be, and they are hereby fully authorized and empowered, to grant permiſſion for inoculation for the ſmall pox in their reſpective towns, under ſuch conditions and regulations as they ſhall direct.

Sec. 19 *And be it further enacted*, That the town councils of the reſpective towns be and they are hereby fully authorized to make and preſcribe ſuch orders and regulations as they may deem prudent and adviſeable, for the preſervation of the health of the inhabitants, by the prevention and removal of nuiſances injurious thereto, or any other cauſes which in their judgment may originate, or conduce to the ſpreading of any infectious diſeaſe: That they be authorized to annex ſuch pecuniary penalties for the breach of the orders and regulations which they ſhall make and preſcribe, relative to the object aforeſaid, as they ſhall adjuge adequate and neceſſary to effectuate the ſame: That ſaid penalties may be proſecuted and recovered by action of debt before any court proper to try the ſame, one moiety whereof ſhall be for the uſe of the town wherein the offence ſhall be, and the other moiety for the uſe of him or her who ſhall ſue for the ſame; And if ſuch nuiſances, or other cauſes injurious to the health of the inhabitants as aforeſaid, ſhall not be removed by the perſon permitting or erecting the ſame, purſuant to any order or regulation of the town council for the town, it ſhall be the duty of the town council thereupon, and they are hereby fully authorized, and empowered, to adopt ſuch meaſures as they ſhall deem effectual for the removal of ſuch nuiſances, or other cauſes injurious to the health of the inhabitants, as aforeſaid, at the proper charge and expence of the perſon erecting or permitting the ſame. And that the ſheriff, his deputies, and the town-ſergeants and conſtables of the ſeveral towns, ſhall execute all ſuch precepts and orders, as ſhall be to them directed by the ſaid town-councils, for carrying this act into execution.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That his Excellency the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and requeſted, at ſuch times and ſeaſons as occaſion may require, to appoint a health officer at each and every part where he ſhall think ſuch an officer neceſſary, whoſe duty it ſhall be, under the directions of the Governor, to viſit all veſſels ſuſpected of having contagion on board, and to carry into effect the proviſions of this act.

*A True Copy:*

*Witneſs*, SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

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For SALE, by

# John Handy,

At his Store on his Wharf,

ROCK SALT, by the Hundred Buſhels, or leſs Quantity.

ALSO,

A few Barrels brown SUGAR.

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Linſeed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

## James Cahoone & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Cask or Gallon,

Best London White Lead, per Cask or ſmaller Quantity,

Spaniſh Brown, Do. Do.

Whiting, Do. Do.

Stone Yellow, Spruce Do.

Red Lead, Patent Yellow,

Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue,

Gold Leaf, Silver Do.

Letharge, White Vitriol, Painter's Bruſhes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varniſh, black Varniſh of a ſuperior Quality for Veſſels, Roſin, Tar, &c. &c.

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*Newport, June 23, 1798.*

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## John Adams,

*Leather-Dreſſer and Glover,*

Reſpectfully informs the Public, THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner's-ſtreet, to that formerly occupied by Mr. AZARIAH ALBRO, in Broad ſtreet, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dreſſing Buſineſs, in its various Branches.

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*Newport, June 15, 1798.*

*State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.*

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, June Session, *A. D.* 1798.

IT is Voted and Refolved, That the act paſſed at the ſeſſion of this Aſſembly in January laſt, entitled, "an act to prevent the ſpreading of the ſmall pox and other contagious ſickneſs in this State," take effect immediately after the riſing of this Aſſembly; and that the ſame be publiſhed three weeks ſucceſſively in the Warren news paper, and in one of the Newport and one of the Providence news papers. A true copy:

Witneſs, SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

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*State of Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations.*

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, January Seſſion, *A. D.* 1798.

*An Act to prevent the ſpreading of the Small-Pox and other contagious Sickneſs in this State.*

Section 1. *BE it enacted by the General Aſſembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted*, That no maſter or commander of any ſhip or veſſel, who ſhall come into any port or harbour of this State, and ſhall have any perſon or perſons on board ſick of the ſmall pox, or any other contagious diſtemper, or who has had any perſon ſick of ſuch diſtemper in the paſſage, or who ſhall come from any port or place uſually infected with the ſmall pox, or where any other contagious diſtemper is prevalent, ſhall preſume to bring ſuch veſſel to anchor in any of the ports of this State, within the diſtance of one mile of any public ferry, pier or landing place, or permit or ſuffer any perſon or perſons on board ſuch veſſel to be landed, or any perſon to come on board ſuch veſſel, without licenſe firſt had and obtained from the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or in their abſence from one or more Aſſiſtants of this State, or in his or their abſence from two or more juſtices of the peace or wardens of ſuch town where ſuch veſſel ſhall arrive, on the penalty of forfeiting four hundred dollars to and for the uſe of the State, to be recovered by the general treaſurer, by action of debt, in any court of common pleas. And it ſhall be the duty of ſuch maſter or commander, on his firſt arrival in any port in this State, to hoiſt and keep his colours in the ſhrouds of his ſhip or veſſel, as a ſignal of having come from ſuch infected place, or having infection on board.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any perſon or perſons whoſoever ſhall preſume to land or come on ſhore from on board ſuch veſſel without licenſe firſt had and obtained as aforeſaid, it ſhall be lawful for any Aſſiſtant, juſtice of the peace or warden, to ſend back ſuch offender or offenders immediately on board ſuch veſſel, or confine him or them on ſhore, in ſuch convenient place as to him ſhall appear moſt effectual to prevent the ſpreading of any infection, until the town council of ſuch town ſhall have information and opportunity to remove ſaid offender or offenders, as they are hereafter empowered and directed; and the perſon or perſons ſo offending ſhall ſatisfy and pay all charge that ſhall ariſe thereon, and alſo each of them ſhall forfeit forty dollars, to be recovered in manner as aforeſaid; and if the offender or offenders ſhall not have ſufficient eſtate to pay the ſame, he or they ſhall be confined and ſubjected to hard labour for a term not exceeding two months.

Sec. 3 *And be it further enacted*, That the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Aſſiſtants, juſtices and wardens as aforeſaid, be and they are hereby empowered and directed, to ſend a phyſician or other ſuitable perſon to examine into, and make report to him or them reſpectively, of the true ſtate of ſuch veſſel and the people on board, at the charge of the maſter or commander of ſuch veſſel.

Sec. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That the town council of the town where ſuch veſſel ſhall arrive, be, and they are hereby empowered and directed, forthwith to put on board ſuch veſſel ſome ſuitable perſon or perſons to ſecure ſaid veſſel, and effectually prevent any communication therewith, at the expence of the owners.

Sec 5 *And be it further enacted*, That the the town council of ſuch town be, and they are hereby empowered and directed to confine on board ſaid veſſel, or ſend to ſome hoſpital or other ſuitable place, all perſons, mariners or paſſengers, or others who came in ſaid veſſel, for a convenient time, until ſuch of them as have, or are liable to have, the ſmall pox or other infectious diſtemper, are perfectly recovered and cleanſed from ſaid diſtemper, or have paſſed a ſuitable quarantine; and alſo all other perſons who have gone on board ſuch veſſel without licenſe as aforeſaid, at the charge and expence of ſuch perſons reſpectively; and alſo all other perſons that came in ſaid veſſel, until they have been ſufficiently aired and cleanſed.

Sec. 6 *And be it further enacted*, That the town-council of the town where ſuch veſſel arrives be, and they are hereby empowered and directed, to appoint two ſuitable perſons to take effectual care that all goods, wares and merchandizes, imported in ſuch veſſel, which they think liable to hold and communicate the infection, be landed on ſome of the iſlands in the Narraganſett Bay, and expoſed to the ſun and air, and cleanſed, not exceeding ten days, nor under ſix days, before they are permitted to be brought into any houſe, ſhop or warehouſe, other than where they were cleanſed as aforeſaid; and when ſuch goods are ſufficiently aired and cleanſed, ſaid perſons ſhall give the owners or poſſeſſors thereof a certificate, and the town council ſhall allow and order ſaid goods, wares and merchandizes, to be delivered to the owner or owners thereof; and the charge and expence of landing, airing and cleanſing ſuch goods, wares and merchandizes, ſhall be borne by the reſpective owner or owners; and all goods that are judged by the town council not to be infected, ſhall be delivered to the owner or owners, without delay and exſence of airing, as ſoon as may be conſiſtent with the ſafety of the town in regard to other parts of the cargo: And all goods, wares or merchandize, imported into any town in this State by land, from any place infected with the ſmall-pox or other contagious diſtemper, ſhall be aired and cleanſed at the diſcretion of the town council of ſuch town, and at the expence of the owner or owners thereof.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods imported in ſuch veſſels as aforeſaid, that ſhall be clandeſtinely landed, or brought into any houſe, ſhop or warehouſe, without a certificate and allowance as aforeſaid, or that ſhall be imported by land as aforeſaid, and not cleanſed or aired by order of the town-council as aforeſaid, ſhall be forfeited, one third to and for the uſe of the State, and the other two thirds to him or them who ſhall inform and ſue for the ſame, in the court of common pleas in the county where ſuch offence ſhall be committed. And all Aſſiſtants, juſtices and upon dens, are hereby empowered and required, ſecure in ormation given them, to ſeize and inſpect all ſuch goods, wares and merchandizes, in their reſpective juriſdictions, until legal trial.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the town councils of the reſpective towns be, and they are hereby empowered and directed, to fix, ſettle and adjuſt, all wages and charges demanded by perſons employed by them to ſecure ſuch veſſel, or to air and cleanſe ſuch goods, or to attend upon and nurſe ſuch perſons as aforeſaid. And that if any owner, freighter, mariner or paſſenger as aforeſaid, ſhall refuſe to pay ſuch wages and charges ſo ſettled, adjuſted and fixed by the town council, that then the town treaſurer of ſuch town is hereby empowered and required to ſue for and recover ſuch wages and charges, if above twenty dollars, in the court of common pleas in the county where ſuch charges ſhall be adjuſted and ſettled; and if twenty dollars or under, then before any one juſtice or warden, as in the caſe of other actions; and the judges of ſuch court, where ſuch action is brought, are hereby empowered to tax double coſts for the plaintiff.

Sec. 9. *And be it further Enacted*, That for the better ſecuring of the payment of what charges may ariſe on the nurſing or attendance upon any ſailor or mariner belonging to ſuch veſſel as aforeſaid, the maſter thereof is hereby required to ſtop payment of the wages due to ſuch mariner, until certified from the town council that ſuch charges are fully ſatisfied and paid, on penalty of paying the ſame, ſo far as the amount of the wages ſo paid by him; And no court in this State ſhall make up judgment for any ſuch wages, until ſatisfaction be made as aforeſaid.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That when the ſmall pox or any other infectious diſtemper ſhall be prevalent in any place or town in the States of Maſſachuſetts or Connecticut, all perſons who ſhall come from ſuch infected town or place into this State by land, until the expiration of ten days after they ſhall have left ſuch infected town or place, ſhall forfeit and pay a ſum not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor leſs than ten dollars, to and for the uſe of the State, upon legal conviction thereof, before any two juſtices of the peace or wardens, who are hereby empowered to hear and try the ſame, and alſo to ſend back or confine ſaid offenders in ſome convenient place, not exceeding fifteen days: And the town-council in any town in this State are hereby empowered to appoint proper perſons at all places or places that to them may ſeem neceſſary, to examine, on oath or affirmation, or perſons ſuſpected to tranſgreſs this law, and on reaſonable cauſe of ſuſpicion, to bring ſuch offenders before ſaid juſtices of the peace or wardens, that they may be dealt with according to law.

Sec. 11 *And be it further enacted*, That all perſons who keep public houſes, or boarders in their houſes, ſhall immediately acquaint the next Aſſiſtant, juſtice of the peace or warden of the town wherein they dwell, when any perſon boarding and lodging in their houſe is taken ſick of the ſmall pox or any other contagious diſtemper, or ſuſpected to be ſo, on the penalty of forfeiting twenty dollars to and for the uſe of the town, to be recovered by the town treaſurer before any two juſtices of the peace or wardens of ſaid town; and the Aſſiſtant, juſtice of the peace or warden, ſo notified, is hereby empowered and directed to make proper examination by ſome phyſician or other ſkilful perſon, and if it be the ſmall pox or other contagious diſtemper where with ſuch ſick perſon is vexed, then immediately, to ſet a proper guard to prevent the ſpreading of the infection, and to ſummon the town council of ſuch town, who are hereby authorized and empowered to remove ſaid perſon, being an inmate or boarder in any houſe in any town in this State, to any ſuch place in ſaid town as they ſhall think the moſt proper to prevent the ſpreading of the infection, or to continue the ſaid guard as aforeſaid, according as to them ſhall ſeem neceſſary; and likewiſe to confine all ſuch perſons as may be by them ſuſpected to have taken the diſtemper, in ſome proper place, until they are recovered and cleanſed from the ſaid diſtemper, or have performed a ſuitable quarantine.

Sec 12 *And be it further enacted* That when the ſmall pox or other contagious diſtemper ſhall break out in any houſe, and the infected perſon or perſons be confined to ſuch houſe, the town wherein the houſe may be ſhall be at the expence of guarding the ſame, and the owner at the charge of cleanſing the ſame, to be ſettled and adjuſted by the town-council, which charge of cleanſing (upon refuſal to pay the ſame) ſhall be recovered by the town treaſurer.

Sec 13 *And be it further enacted*, That in caſe the ſmall pox or other contagious diſtemper ſhall break out in any houſe or family in any town within this State, the Aſſiſtants juſtices of the peace or wardens in ſaid town together with the town council thereof, be and they are hereby fully empowered to remove any inhabitants of ſaid town, viſited with the ſmall pox or other contagious diſtemper, to the hoſpital in ſaid town, or other convenient place, in order to prevent the ſpreading of the infection, or otherwiſe, at their diſcretion, to place, a guard round the dwelling houſe of the infected perſon, as to them ſhall ſeem neceſſary.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That ſo long as the town council of any town ſhall endeavour to prevent the ſpreading of the ſmall pox, no perſon whatſoever, under any pretence whatſoever, ſhall preſume to viſit any perſon ſuſpected to have the ſmall pox, or to go into the houſe where ſuſpected perſons are confined, without a licenſe firſt had from the town-council, or from one Aſſiſtant, or from two or more juſtices of the peace or wardens of the town, on penalty of forfeiting, for every ſuch offence, twenty dollars, one half to and for the uſe of the town where ſuch offence is committed, and the other half to him or them who ſhall inform and ſue for the ſame, in the court of common pleas in the county where ſuch offence ſhall be commited; and ſuch perſon or perſons, on information of their offence, ſhall be liable to be confined, until they are ſuitably aired and cleanſed, or have performed a ſuitable quarantine, at the diſcretion of the town council, to whom complaint of the ſame ſhall be made.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That any perſon or perſons, who ſhall be legally convicted of wilfully and purpoſely ſpreading the ſmall pox or other contagious diſtemper within this State, ſhall be impriſoned and ſubjected to hard labour for one year; and if any perſon ſhall die in conſequence of the ſpreading of the ſmall pox or other contagious diſtemper as aforeſaid, the perſon or perſons who ſhall be legally convicted of wilfully and purpoſely ſpreading the ſame as aforeſaid, ſhall ſuffer death.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That it ſhall and may be lawful for any two or more Aſſiſtants, juſtices of the peace or wardens, in any town in this State, having reaſon to ſuſpect that any perſon or perſons have endeavored wickedly and wilfully to ſpread the ſmall pox or other contagious diſtemper in any town in this State, to commit ſuch perſon or perſons to gaol, there to remain until he, ſhe or they give good and ſufficient ſecurity to appear at the next ſupreme judicial court in the county where the offence ſhall be committed, and to be of good behavior during ſaid time: *Provided*, nothing in this act ſhall be conſtrued or underſtood to extend to ſuch practitioners in phyſic as ſhall be allowed by the town council to inoculate for the ſmall pox, after the ſaid town council have thought fit to deſiſt their endeavours to prevent the further ſpreading of the ſame.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That if any phyſician, ſurgeon, or any other perſon or perſons, lawfully required by the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or by any two Aſſiſtants juſtices or wardens, or by any town council in this State, to do any duty relating to the preventing of the ſpreading of the ſmall pox, or executing any part of this act, ſhall refuſe or neglect to perform the ſame (the performance whereof being in his or their power) ſuch phyſician, ſurgeon, and all and every other perſon and perſons whatſoever, who ſhall ſo refuſe or neglect, ſhall for every offence forfeit the ſum of forty dollars, to be recovered in the ſame manner as other fines and forfeiture are herein directed to be recovered.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the town councils of the ſeveral towns within this State be, and they are hereby fully authorized and empowered, to grant permiſſion for inoculation for the ſmall pox in their reſpective towns, under ſuch conditions and regulations as they ſhall direct.

Sec. 19 *And be it further enacted*, That the town councils of the reſpective towns be and they are hereby fully authorized to make and preſcribe ſuch orders and regulations as they may deem prudent and adviſeable, for the preſervation of the health of the inhabitants, by the prevention and removal of nuiſances injurious thereto, or any other cauſes which in their judgment may originate, or conduce to the ſpreading of any infectious diſeaſe: That they be authorized to annex ſuch pecuniary penalities for the breach of the orders and regulations which they ſhall make and preſcribe, relative to the object aforeſaid, as they ſhall adjuge adequate and neceſſary to effectuate the ſame: That ſaid penalties may be proſecuted and recovered by action of debt before any court proper to try the ſame, one moiety whereof ſhall be for the uſe of the town wherein the offence ſhall be, and the other moiety for the uſe of him or her who ſhall ſue for the ſame; And if ſuch nuiſances, or other cauſes injurious to the health of the inhabitants as aforeſaid, ſhall not be removed by the perſon permitting or erecting the ſame, purſuant to any order or regulation of the town council for the town, it ſhall be the duty of the town council thereupon, and they are hereby fully authorized, and empowered, to adopt ſuch meaſures as they ſhall deem effectual for the removal of ſuch nuiſances, or other cauſes injurious to the health of the inhabitants, as aforeſaid, at the proper charge and expence of the perſon erecting or permitting the ſame. And that the ſheriff, his deputies, and the town-ſergeants and conſtables of the ſeveral towns, ſhall execute all ſuch precepts and orders, as ſhall be to them directed by the ſaid town-councils, for carrying this act into execution.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That his Excellency the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and requeſted, at ſuch times and ſeaſons as occaſion may require, to appoint a health officer at each and every part where the ſhall think ſuch an officer neceſſary, whoſe duty it ſhall be, under the directions of the Governor, to viſit all veſſels ſuſpected of having contagion on board, and to carry into effect the proviſions of this act.

*A True Copy:*

*Witneſs*, SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

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For SALE, by

# John Handy,

At his Store on his Wharf,

ROCK SALT, by the Hundred Buſhels, or leſs Quantity.

ALSO,

A few Barrels brown SUGAR.

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Linſeed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

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## James Cahoone & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Caſk or Gallon,

Beſt London White Lead, per Caſk or ſmaller Quantity,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spaniſh Brown, | Do. | Do. |
| Whiting, | Do. | Do. |

Stone Yellow, Spruce Do.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow,
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue,
Gold Leaf, Silver Do.

Letharge, White Vitriol, Painter's Bruſhes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varniſh, black Varniſh of a ſuperior Quality for Veſſels, Roſin, Tar, &c. &c.

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Alſo—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glaſs—and Putty.

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*Newport, June 23, 1798.*

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## John Adams,

*Leather-Dreſſer and Glover,*

Reſpectfully informs the Public, THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner's-ſtreet, to that formerly occupied by Mr. AZARIAH ALDRO, in Broad ſtreet, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dreſſing Buſineſs, in its various Branches.

He keeps conſtantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.—Alſo, Deer-Skin; white Calf and Lamb Skins, for welting; Waſh-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning-Wool, of different Qualities, &c &c.

*Newport, June 15, 1798.*